THE KNIGHT

VOL. 19, No. 4, #105. The LITHUANIAN Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, EDITOR. March-April 1997.

ŠIAULIAI FAIR AND OLYMPIC NOTE USES REVEALED

NEW 50 LITŲ COIN MINTED

The Bank of Lithuania has issued a new commemorative 50 Litų coin. It was issued on January 2 to mark the 450th anniversary of the first Lithuanian book. The coin is .925 silver proof, 34 mm. diamater, and weighs 23.3 grams. The coin was produced at the Lithuanian Mint in Vilnius, with a mintage of 5,000 pieces. Issue price was 80 litai. The coin was designed by Petras Mazūuas.





The obverse features the coat of arms of the Republic of Lithuania, with the inscription "LIETUVA 50 LITŲ

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During the period of Sajūdis and the struggle for Lithuanian independence in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the city of Šiauliai was at the forefront of two "banknote" issues which helped arouse collecting interests. More specifically, the 1989 Samogitian Fair Money, and the 1991 Lithuanian National Olympics banknotes. For new collectors, Šiauliai was the birthplace and boyhood home of Victor David Brenner, the designer of the U.S. Lincoln Cent.

We have written the Archives of the District of Šiauliai for answers concerning this "money" and are happy to print the following reply, written by its director, R. Jautakis, and translated by Algirdas Kepalas. We will publish a couple of printed articles about these collectible items in the future here in The Knight.

"We are sending you the collected material about the questions in which you are interested concerning financial notes which wre printed in Šiauliai and circulated for a short time before the appearance of the Lithuanian talonas and later the litas.

The author and designer of these notes was Vilius Puronas, chief artist of the city of Šiauliai for many years. It is interesting to mention that the prototypes of present Lithuanian national banknotes, these Žematian litai, and Olympic litaurai, themselves had their own prototypes.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2...

ŠIAULIAI FAIR AND OLYMPIC NOTE USES REVEALED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1....

They were the New Year notes of Šiauliai which were issued by the above mentioned author in December 1979 and printed in the printing shop Titnagas in Šiauliai.

They were not money, but the original New Year's greeting which stated "Happy and Rich New Year 1980" created quite an upset in the USSR where a few of these printings, which resembled genuine financial notes, showed up. The Glavlit (Central Office of State Censorship) of Moscow did not find an article which would prohibit printing of one's own non-goernmental financial notes. There were issued 500 units each of 11 different designs of Šiauliai New Year's notes. The notes have no values, the issue date is included in the serial numbers. We think that this fact will be interesting not only to the curiosity seekers, but to the collectors because it is tied to the history of Lithuanian bonistics.

Not in Vilnius or Kaunas, but it was in Šiauliai that Žemaitian litai and litauras appeared. There the already had some polygraphic experience during the printing of the New Year notes of Šiauliai and where there was a beneficial agreement and initiative of the designer, organizers and local bankers.

Žemaitian litai were printed through the initiative of K. Alminas and other founders of the Cultural Association of Žemaitia.

Žemaitian litai were in use beginning December 2, 1989, during the Žemaitian Festival Fair which took place in the Sports Hall of Šiauliai. The visitors who entered the Hall had to exchange Soviet rubles to Žemaitian litai, because while in the Hall you could only shop by paying with these litai. At the exit from the Hall, Žemaitian litai were exchanged for Soviet rubles again.

It is interesting to note that the visitors kept as souvenirs more than 3,000 Žemaitian litai. The short circulation of this currency in a limited area under supervision of the city government did not cause any problems to the organizers and financieres.

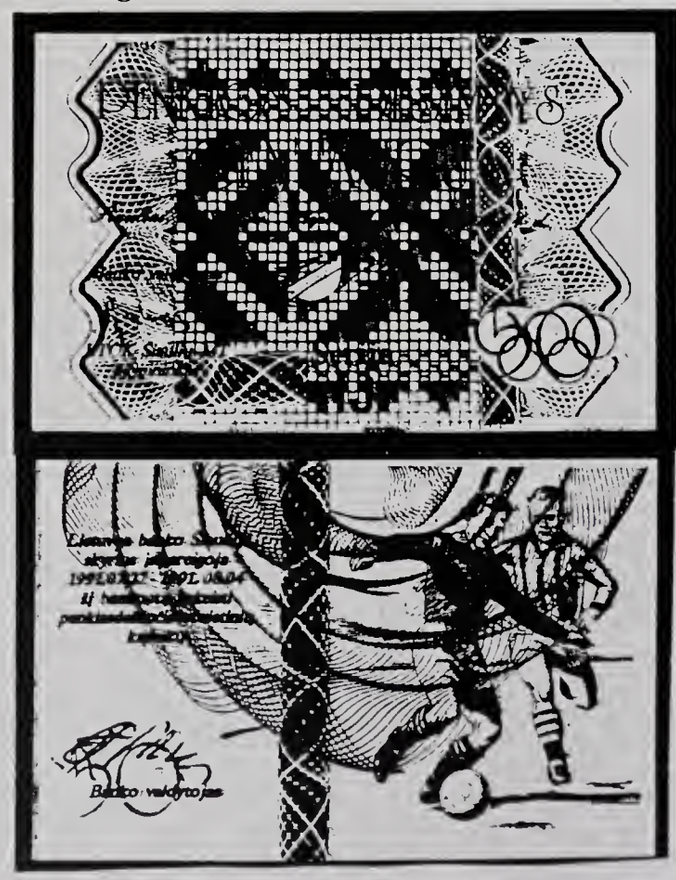
Copies of 1, 5, and 10 Žemaitian litai as well as 10 and 50 centai were printed on a yellowish "Opal" paper which had watermarks of a geometrical design. Notes were printed in offset by the government printing shop Titnagas in Šiauliai. Projects were done in a technique of collage. The notes are signed by the founders of the Cultural Association of Žemaitia, K. Alminas, M. Žalnieravičius, J. Pabrėža, J. Lygutas and the designer, V. Puronas. 1,800 copies of each nominal value were printed.

Litaurai and centaurai were notes of the Šiauliai branch of the Bank of Lithuania dedicated to the 4th Lithuanian World Sports Games which took place in Lithuanian from July 27 to August 4, 1991. They were issued by the Lithuanian International Olympic Committee through the initiative of the President of the City Council of Šiauliai, Algirdas Briedis.

It was the continuation of the experience of the circulation of the "underground" currency acquired through Žemaitian litai. This time the notes were to circulate widely, i.e., in all towns of Lithuania where activities of the Games would take place.

Notes of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 50 Litaurai were issued and could be exchanged for Soviet rubles at the proportion of 1 to 1. Also included were 10 and 50 centaurai value notes which could be exchange for Soviet kopecks at the proportion of 1 to 1.

The reverse of the 10 centaurai had two varieties: with runners, and with wrestlers. The 50 centaurai, with bicyclists and with soccer players. The litaurai notes did not have varieties. The indistinct inscription on the reverse of the Litaurai notes, "Koliažas V.P. 1991" means that the projects of the notes were done in techique of collage, that the author was Vilius



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FEATURE OF THE MONTH, By Frank Passic, Albion, Michigan

CHICAGO PROVIDENCE OF GOD 5c TOKEN.

Providence of God 5 c Token
Mctal contcnt: Brass
Diameter: 21 mm.





The Providence of God Society was organized in 1900. Located at 717 W. 18th St. and Union Avenue, a combined church and scshool was erected in 1901, and in 1905 the parish rectory was opened under the direction of Father Edward Steponavičius.

The Providence of God parish provided comfort, encouragement, refuge, and a place of social contact to the Lithuanian immigrants establishing their new homes in America.

One of the parish's most formidable priests in the early years was Father Michael Krušas (1879-1950). Under Krušas' direction, the main church building was erected in 1914. It still stands today, just west of the Dan Ryan Expressway in Chicago, where it can be seen from the highway.

Krušas later became the pastor of St. George's church, and was one of the highly respected Lithuanian church leaders in Chicago. In 1979 the Providence of God parish had the high honor of being visited by Pope John Paul II during his tour of America. Today the church congregation is largely Spanish.

OBVERSE DESCRIPTION: Reads "PROVIDENCE OF GOD SOCIETY," with the all-seeing Eye of God in the center.

REVERSE DESCRIPTION: "Reads: "GOOD FOR 5c DRINK."

This is just one of numerous Lithuanian-American tokens issued in Chicago in the early 20th century. This particular piece is interesting to this author, as my own grandparents Nikodemas Kulakauskas and Teodora Barvydaitė were married by Father Krušas in January, 1914 at the Providence of God.

If you are interested in a listing of these Lithuanian tokens of Chicago, consult my article, "Lithuanian-American Lodge Tokens of Chicago" which appeared in the May, 1981 issue of *The Numismatist*, pp. 1178-1191, published by the American Numismatic Association.



LNA OFFICIALS MEET

PICTURED AT LEFT ARE LNA OFFICIALS (L-R): FRANK PASSIC, HENRY L. GAIDIS, AND ALEKSANDRAS RADŽIUS, WHO RECENTLY MET AT THE LITHUANIAN HALL IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

4. ŠIAULIAI OLYMPIC NOTE USES

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2...

Puronas, and that 1991 was the creation of the notes. According to the opinion of Vilius Puronas, this inscription was a gesture of professional courtesy to the authors of separate graphic elements, fragments of which became a part of totality of notes, a legal "lighting rod" necessary to disperse the notes throughout the world.

Notes were printed in offset by the printing shop Titnagas in Šiauliai. The Paper was without watermarks, the kind used in offices.

Genuine notes have serial numbers. Part of the press sheets with the "application" of typograpical colors of litaurai got into the hands of local moneymakers who spread them among collectors. These notes are valueless.

Although the circulation of the notes during the fesitval was officially prohibited (the prohibition was signed bythe presidium of the Bank of Lithuania) for some time they served the function of money at several commercial enterprises and coffee shops as well as as the auction of sports articles which was held at the home of the engineers in Šiauliai.

Thus litaurai and centaurai were in circulation as true currency. Their prohibition created unusual interest in Lithuania. People sought them as curious souvenirs. According to the data of the organizers, about 78,000 units were distributed. The obverse of the notes were signed by the president of the LTOK (Lithuanian International Olympic Committee) City Council of Šiauliai Algirdas Briedis and the Governor of the Šiauliai braach of the Bank of Lithuania Konstancija Gerasimenko. Her signature is on the reverse, too.

The total issue of Litaurai was 132,000 and of centaurai, 157,600. The issues by the nominals were: 1 litauras--60,000 units; 2 litaurai--24,000 units; 5 litaurai--24,000 units; 10 litauru--12,000 units; 50 litauru--12,000 units; 10 centauru--77,600 units; 50 centauru--80,000 units.

Collectors who are interested to find out about these notes can write to the author of the notes: Vilius Puronas, Tilžės g. 151-10, 5400 Šiauliai, Lithuania. Tel fax. 430429."

We will have more information about these notes in future issues of The Knight.

NEW MILITARY ORDERS & DECORATIONS BOOK PUBLISHED



A new book about pre-World War II Baltic military orders and decorations has just been published in Vilnius. Entitled *Estijos, Latvijos, Lietuvos Ordinai ir Medaliai 1918-1940*, the 96-page soft-cover book covers the 600-plus collection of pre-War Baltic decorations of the collector/journalist Vilius Kavaliauskas. The catalog contains black & white photographs of each decoration, as well as the history of each, and the number of awards presented.

The book measures 8 x 12", and is written in the Lithuanian language, with a small summary in English and in German. It is copyrighted 1997 by the Lithuanian Art Museum and Vilius Kavaliauskas the author. 1,000 copies were printed, and it bears ISBN number 9986-669-07-3.

The author states, "those collectors who showed interest in the Baltic history were not in favor of the eyes of the Soviet authorities. We know cases when Baltic badges were taken from museums and melted. Some Lithuanian and Latvian collectors lost their collections, because these innocent badges were too dangerous for the regime."

WANT ADS

SELLING: My Lithuanian, Latvian, Poland, and USSR telephone tokens. $3.00 each, up to 20 different cities represented. Victor Zilaitis, 2018 Heathfield Circle, Sun City Center, FL 33573

THE ORDER OF VYTAUTAS THE GREAT

[Part of a continuing series on current Lithuanian Orders and Decorations from information supplied by Henry L. Gaidis]

The Order of Vytautas the Great (Vytauto Didziojo Ordinas) was re-established by the Lithuanian government in 1993, but only the first class grade with it's silver nine-pointed breast star and a corresponding miniature has been awarded. The decoration utilized it's traditional white enamel four armed cross design, with Vytis center, hanging from a gold plated crown bearing three diamond-like stones.

The decoration continues to use it's pre-war white with two orange/gold striped ribbon. This beautiful gold-plated badge appears almost identical to the pre-war decoration, but can be identified by it's center stone setting. All pre-war classes of the decoration have a rectangular stone center with a corresponding round stone to each side. The current decoration utilizes three identical round stones. The 1st Class nine-pointed silver breast star utilizes the decorations traditional blue enamel circle center.



ABOVE: Original Hugenin Freres 1930s Order of Vytautas the Great, 2nd Class Star (black center). Note the *rectangular* center diamond-like stones at center of the crown.



Apparently there is no current plans to extend the issuance of this decoration to its other four classes and corresponding three medals of the Order. Several 4th and 5th Class prototype pieces are known to have been made which utilize January 13 Medal ribbons. It appears likely that the Vytautas the Great Order will be retained exclusively for awarding to foreign heads of state for their contribution to the Lithuanian nation.

AT LEFT: Reverse 0f 1993 1st Class Order of Vytautas the Great with obverse of breast star. Note 3 *round* diamond-like stones in gold plated crown, and blue enamel finish behind cross before star.

LITHUANIAN NUMISMATIC DICTIONARY

By
Jonas K. Karys



35.

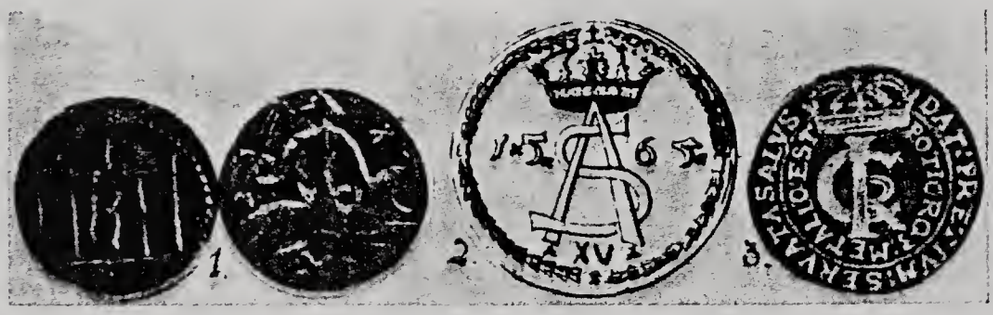
English translation by
V.L.G. Matelis

Continued from last issue....

MONETŲ VARDAI/Coin Names. No article on earth exists without a name or nickname. Coins are named in one way or other by their issuer or by the public. Names and nicknames appear and continue to appear: A. According to the metallic content. For example, aureus, gulden, zlotas, silber-grosh. B. By its weight or value--denar, mark, pound sterling, lire. C. By virtue of its visible attributes: solidus, grosh. D. by an appropriate division: 2-Litai, 6-grašis. E. By the coin's devices, i.e., a kreizer, krona, floren, "Kennedy half," a Basanavičius 5-Litai. F. By its inscripton: a ducat, a portugaleser, a "jubilee 10-Litų. G. By its issuer, its location, its minter: taler, guinnea, baratinka, timpa (Tympf), etc.

MONOGRAMA/Monogram. A. An intertwining of initial letters of a person's name and surname, a mark (name-mark). B. A peculiar inscription in the field of a coin, one or other way twisted out of two or more letters, initials.

Monograms as well as single letters (if the issuer so wished or if he had only one name) appeared on the European coins already at the time of the Goths. Later they spread to almost everywhere in Europe. We find them on the historic coins of Lithuania, e.g., those of Kestutis, "K," of Sigismund August "SA (from Latin Sigismundus Augustus), of Stephen Bathory "S", of John Casimir "ICR" (Ioannes Casimirus Rex).



Monogramos: Kęstučio pinigėlyje (padidint.) "K", Žygimanto Augusto pustalery "SA", lenkų "timpoje" Jono Kazimiero "ICR" — Ioannes Casimirus Rex.

MOTO/Motto. A sentence describing the leading thought, an ingenious saying. On historic coins motto is mostly religious, less frequently, political. It was imprinted in Latin, although is found in other languages, too. Examples of mottoes on the coins of Western civilization: o crux, ave, spesunica; pax quaeriturbello; Christo auspice regno; sit nomen domini benedictum; liberte, egalite, fraternite; amor populum praesidium regis; be Gott ist Rat und Tat; e pluribus unum; cultores sui Deus protegit; in God We Trust, etc.

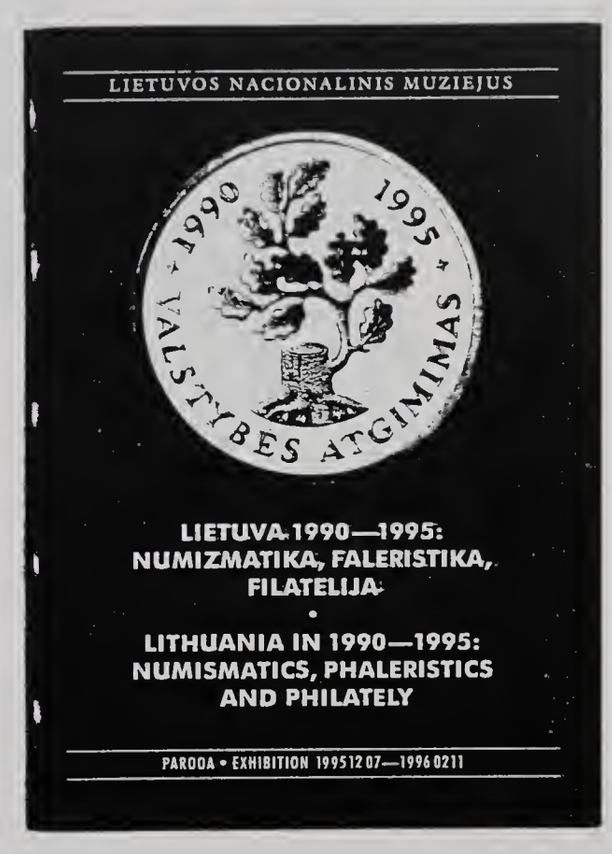


Moto pavyzdžiai monetose: prancūzų — "LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE", JAV — "E PLURIBUS UNUM", vokiečių — "BEI GOTT IST RAT UND TAT".

MUENZJUDEN (German--Coin Jews). In Germany was the name for the Jews who since ancient times were occupied with the trade of precious metals and their products, with the provision of gold and silver for the mints and with the management of the mints themselves. Some families of the Münzjuden were active in this business for centuries and, naturally, enriched themselves (e.g. Fraenkel, Efraim, Itzig, Rothschild).

CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE

MODERN-DAY LITHUANIAN NUMISMATIC REFERENCE BOOK PUBLISHED



An important new reference book chronicling the modern-day numismatics, philately and phaleristics of Lithuania as part of an historical context has been published by the Lithuanian National Museum. Entitled *"Lithuania in 1990-1995: Numismatics, Phaleristics, and Philately,"* this 56-page book is filled with important photographs of not only some finished items, but artists projects as well. The book is bi-lingual, in Lithuanian and English, and is easy to follow along.

A chronology of historical events along with numismatic events is charted, giving us the historical context. The book is highly illustrated, and readers will appreciate the wide variety of new items pictured here.

The book follows the developments of the first five years of Lithuanian independence, and was issued as part of an exhibition held in December 1995 to February, 1996. Important numismatic information is given regarding the evolution of the development of the talonas, the litas, its artists, experimental designs, etc.

Of special interest are the 1990-dated notes designs that were sent to the French printers, "France Charles Oberthure" and litas designs intended to distract the Soviet KGB during the turbulent days of 1990 and 1991.

Those interested in military decorations, medals, and stamps will also enjoy this book, which is a must for any Lithuanian numismatic collector.

Copies are available for $15 each plus $2.00 p & h from: Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224

NERIJUS TREINYS WRITES

Nerijus Treinys, the designer of contemporary Lithuanian military insignias, has written the LNA. Terinys was pictured in the last issue of The Knight. His letter is excerpted here:

"Thank you for the newsletters of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association that you sent me and where my name is mentioned. That is a great honor for me and brings me great satisfaction. I know Henry Gaidis very well. When he was in Lithuania I showed himi your letter, and told me that you know each other. When I visited the US and the Balzekas Museum, I was amazed that you are so far from Lithuania and yet have accumulated so many interesting artifacts, published books when here it was all forbidden, even to speak of. That is a fine and monumental piece of work!

Many of us could only express ourselves after 1989, when the USSR started its "reform." An interesting opportunity presented itself for me. From 1990 I was a member of the Lithuanian National Guard and at the same time I was studying at the Art Academy. In other words, at the same time I was a soldier and an artist.

On January 13, 1991 as a soldier, I was posted to guard the Lithuanian flag on the towerof Gediminas Castle so that the Russian army would not rip it down. When those events were over, the rebirth of the Lithuanian army was begun andit needed uniforms, piping, patches and flags. I was in the organization and took it upon myself as an artist to create all of these.

Others were afraid to take the job, since the Russian Army was still around. My work was appreciated and received more and interesting commissions. Thus I became the only military designer working during the formation of the Army. Later other artists appeared, but I got the difficult beginning.

At the same time I studied at the Art Academy and served in the National Guard. Since I received my basic training in the Russian army 1988-89 and opon graduating from the Artr Academy received a master's degree (my specialty is industrial design), the army awarded me a rank of lieutenant. I worked inthe army from 1991 to 1994. After that I received an offer to work ata much higher salary to work in a bank as a designer. I word two years in the bank, but it was closed by the government. I was laid-off from there and have been working for a year now for a private advertising agency as a project manager.

While working for the army I received commissions to design new patches and flags for the army. I was a consultant during the design of new uniforms. In a word, as much as I could, I participated in the interesting field of military design fork. For that I have quite a bit of literature from around the world. I have acquaintances in the Pentagon and in the US National Guard as well as in the US Heraldry Instituted.

When I was in the US in 1994 I was able to make good contacts. The Balzekas Museum and the Lithuanian Research Institute made a great impression on me. I had the opportunity to get together with Mr. Balzekas. I will never forget that. I believe that in a couple of years I will again be able to visit the US and maybe even meet with you.

With respect,

NERIJUS TREINYS, Vilnius, Lithuania

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1997," and the LMK mintmark to the right of the letter "L" in "LIETUVA."

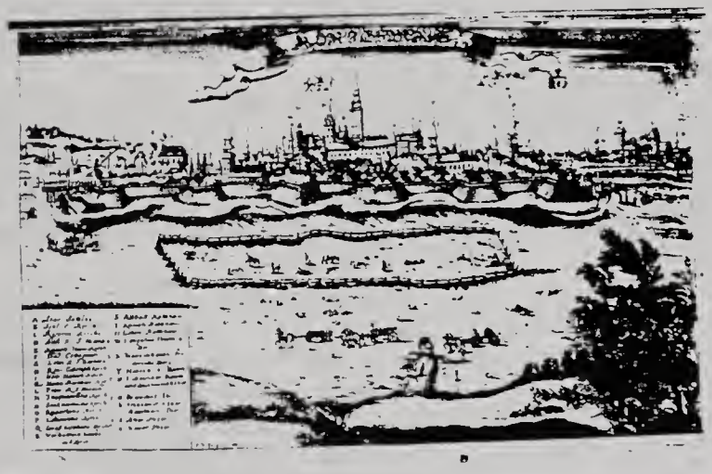
The reverse of the coin features the title page of the book and the inscription "LIETU VIŠKAI KNYGAI 450" which translates, "450th Anniversary of the First Lithuanian Book."

The edge of the coin is inscribed, " MARTYNAS MAŽVYDAS *IMKIT MANE IR SKAITYKIT,*" meaning, " Martynas Mažydas. Take Me and Read." Mažydas, of course, was the author of that book.

The following is a reproduction of the brochure the Bank of Lithuania has printed to promote the coin:

The first Lithuanian book

Origins



Konigsberg. 1684

The first Lithuanian book did not appear suddenly from nowhere Long before its appearance there was a period of the development of the spoken Lithuanian language, which gave a name - Lithuania (mentioned for the first time in the Quedlinburg chronicles in 1009) to the country and the language itself. Over the same period there was also an abundance of the writings (the most monumental of which were the Matrix of Lithuania, the Statute of Lithuania and the Chronicles of Lithuania) in Latin, German and Byellorussian, which were created simultaneously during the establishment and consolidation of the state. Alongside the use of those other languages in writings traditions of the written Lithuanian language were being formed. The Lithuanian written word began to penetrate into state and legal documents, literary historical works, religious ritual books, and in the writings by which the christening ceremony in Lithuania were documented, the written Lithuanian language started to dominate. It is supposed that Franciscan monks were the first to use the Lithuanian written language: manuscript texts, phrases and words found on blank pages and margins of the ancient books belonging to the libraries of their monasteries make up the great part of the earliest Lithuanian writings.

Martynas Mažvydas

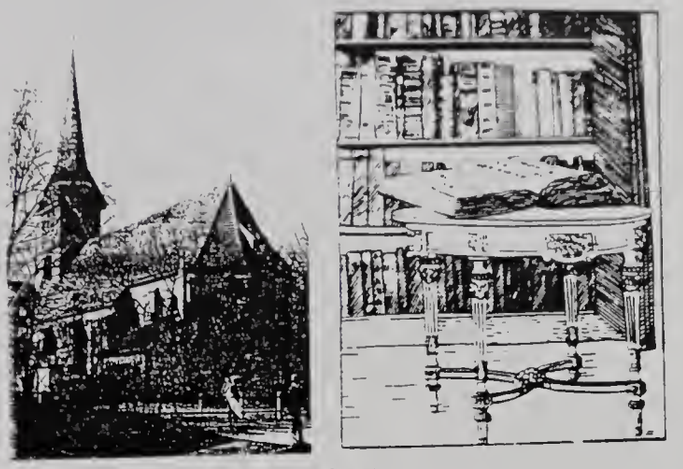


An ancient printing house

The appearance of the first Lithuanian book was fostered by the Reformist movement and its Lithuanian supporters caught by the democratic ideas of the new religious trend. The Reformation in the Lithuanian lands was also promoted by the Prussian Ruler who for political and religious reasons rallied intellectuals and arranged the publishing of books in the languages of all local nations. For that purpose M. Mažvydas was asked to move from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania to Königsberg. An educated young man of Samogitian origin supported the Reformation and knew many of its influential advocates. On August 1st, 1546 M. Mažvydas became a student at Königsberg University and completed his studies in a year and a half, graduating from it as a Bachelor of Science. Since Spring of 1549 to the very end of his life he has been a priest in Ragnit. M. Mažvydas was a diligent person and, besides, a strict promulgator of Protestantism, and therefore was recognised and promoted by appointing him Archdeacon in 1554. Much of his time he spent working on the writings of Protestants in Lithuanian, highly appreciated and collected books. His library books were sealed with an inscription "M. Mossuid sibi et suis comparavit" (acquired by M. Mažvydas for himself and for his owns). M. Mažvydas had not reached an old age and died, as it is supposed by scholars, in 1563. His grave did not remain.

" Catechismusa Prasty Szadei..." ("Simple words of catechism...)

It is supposed by scholars that the primary purpose of M. Mažvydas's arriving in Königsberg was not the studies, but the desire to prepare as soon as possible written religious literature necessary for the strengthening of the young Protestant Church and its Lithuanian community. He managed to accomplish his task in a very short period -

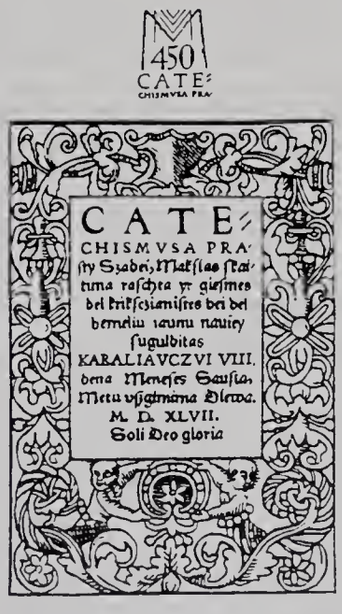


The Church of the Lithuanian Community in Königsberg

in a half a year from the beginning of his studies, as the title-page of "Catechismusa..." shows the exact publishing date - January 8th, 1547. The appearance of the first Lithuanian book was not too late: other European nations also had their first books published in the first half of the 16th century.

The book of M. Mažvydas's writings was composed of some pieces meant for different purposes: rhymed dedication to his Fatherland, address to the clergy, rhymed foreword, ABC book, catechism (it made up only one fourth of the text) and a book of church songs. Therefore, it is possible to maintain that the first Lithuanian book was not just a catechism. It was a complex textbook for teaching the fundamentals of writing and faith. From this point of view it surpassed many of the first books of the other nations. It is supposed that only about 200-300 copies of M. Mažvydas work were published and just two copies, one of which came into the possession of the Library of Vilnius University, survived to our times.

The first Lithuanian book: in the history and in the memory



The book by M. Mažvydas marks the beginning of Lithuanian press, religious and secular literature, standardisation of Lithuanian written and literary language and represents one of the most prominent monuments of national culture. The author was already appraised by his contemporaries. His creative heritage became a subject of scientific studies in the 18th century, when the historians of Prussia, affected by the ideas of the Enlightenment epoch, got interested in the history of Lithuanians and Prussians, and the copies of "Cathecismusa" from stocks retained by the Library of Königsberg appeared onto the market. A. Schleicher was the first to reprint a part (in 1857) of the text, and in 1874 A. Bezzenberger reprinted the whole text of the first Lithuanian book for scientific purposes. Later on the book was studied by many linguists of various countries, specialising in the Lithuanian language, and Lithuanian scholars..

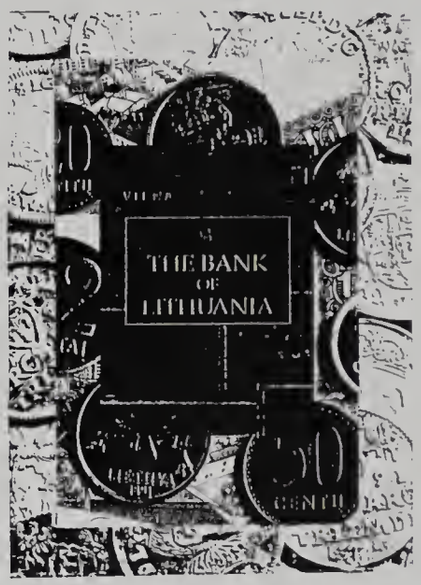
Some photocopies of "Cathecismusa..." were published in Lithuania. In 1947 the 400th anniversary of the issue of the book was marked in occupied Lithuania and by the community of Lithuanian émigrés abroad.

Nowadays the motif of M. Mažvydas is often used in works of literature, music and art. Streets of Lithuanian towns are named after him, and the park of sculptures established in Klaipėda also bears his name.

BOOK AND CALENDAR ALSO PRINTED

The Bank of Lithuania has issued a colorful 24-page 210 x 297 mm. booklet in the English language promoting the Bank, its history, and a survey of the history of Lithuanian money. The book, copyrighted 1996 was printed by the R. Paknys Publishing House, with photographs by Arūnas Baltėnas and design by Izakas Zibucas.

The book is filled with numerous photographs of Lithuanian medieval coins, rulers, banknotes, etc., as well as containing charts and diagrams relating to the current Bank of Lithuania.



The first portion contains a beautiful photograph of Trakai castle with a history of the country.

This book is analagous to the book "Lietuvos Bankas 1922-1932" published in pre-War Independent Lithuania.

The bank has also published a huge 19" x 12 3/4" 1997 calendar, featuring photographs of the original 1922 litas banknotes of the Bank of Lithuania.

The calendar was issued to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the issuance of the litas, 1922-1997.

For information about either item, write the Bank of Lithuania, 6 Gedimino, 2001 Vilnius, LITHUANIA.

INTERESTED IN GENEALOGY?

Find out about your Lithuanian ancestors. Join the Lithuanian-American Genealogical Society. Membership is $25 per year. You'll receive their twice-yearly publication *Genealogija*, a packet to help you research your ancestors, and be able to submit surname search requests. Write: LAGS, Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629.

WANT ADS

WANTED: Lithuanian medals, decorations, proficiency badges, uniform insignia, belt buckles, swords, etc. Also military related photos and documents. Please send description, photo if possible and price. Arunas Jablonskis, 17 W. 335 16th St., Oakbrook Terrice, IL 60181.

FOR SALE: Special purchase! Y-13 1936 .750 silver 10 Litų featuring Vytautas the Great. This is pre-War Lithuania's most beautiful coin. I have several in nice shiny XF condition for only $25.00 each to our LNA members, plus $2.50 p & h.



Other items:

Y-7 1925 2 Litu (silver) featuring a wreath of rūta, VF $15.

Y-8 1925 5 Litai (silver) VF $20.

Y-12 1936 5 Litai (silver) featuring Dr. Jonas Basanavičius. Shiny XF $20.

Y-14 1938 10 Litų (silver) commemorating the 20th anniversary of Lithuanian independence, and president Antanas Smetona. Low mintage coin! XF $50; AU-$85. Own a piece of the fatherland!

LITHUANIAN BANKNOTES

These are nice for not only the beginner, but the discriminating collector as well. Some of these are hard-to-get in this condition. Imagine that these 1922 notes are now 75 years old!

Temporary Litai, September 1922.

P-1 1 Centas, UNC $55

P-2 5 Centai, UNC $55

P-3 20 Centu, UNC $100

Permanent Series, November, 1922

P-7 1 Centas, UNC $50 (I have several, 2 for $90).

P-8 2 Centai, UNC $55, AU $45.

P-9 5 Centai, UNC $60, XF $50.

P-11 20 Centu, AU $90, XF $70.

P-14 2 Litu, VF $100 SCARCE NOTE! This has the big "Columns of Gediminas" on the back.

Printed in England Series

P-24 1928 50 Litų featuring Dr. Jonas Basanavičius & the Cathedral of Vilnius. VF easily affordable at $27.

P-25 1928 100 Litų featuring woman in national costume with symbols, and 1928 Bank of Lithuania building. XF $70; VF $60.

P-27 1930 20 Litų featuring Vytautas the Great, the beautiful harbor of Klaipėda, and the Lithuanian Statue of Freedom. This note should be in every Lithuanian collection. VF-XF $60.

Contemporary Commemorative Coins

1995 silver proof 50 Litų, Čiurlionis. $55.

1996 silver proof 50 Litų, January 13. $55.

1996 silver proof 50 Litų, Atlanta Olympics $55.

1995 5th anniversary 50 Litų silver proof. SCARCE, only 5,000 minted. $90.

All items postpaid, except where noted. Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224.

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